Numb. 1463

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27. 1740.

No. 1461.

AT Length the Malecontents have told us plainly what was the true Intent and Meaning of the late Attempt in Favour of a *Place-Bill*, namely, that it might alarm the People of *England*, and influence the Elections for the next Parliament. The same Attempt, we are told, is to be made again the next Seſſions, with the ſame View; and no doubt very ſanguine Hopes are conceived from it. How far the People are concerned in theſe Sort of Struggles, may be eaſily underſtood by any Man, who will conſider the Riſe and Progreſs of our Political Diſputes ſince the Commencement of the preſent glorious Oppoſition. A few Diſcontented People, ſome of whom fanſy'd they deſerv'd better Places than they had, ſome offended at having none at all, and ſome from a natural Antipathy to Men in Place, and to thoſe who plac'd them there, aſſociated together, and wiſely reſolved to put the Nation into a Confuſion, as the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt Method for putting their own Affairs to Rights. But as this could not be done any other Way than by ſetting up plauſible Pretences; ſo theſe have never been wanting. One Year *the Exciſe*, another *the Army*, a third *the Cuſtoms*, a fourth *the South-Sea Company*, and ſo on; till at laſt the *Spaniſh Depredations* were fixed on, as a ſtanding Topick; on a Suppoſition that a War muſt be for the Benefit of the Faction: Becauſe if Things went wrong, there would be frequent Opportunities of Mouthing; and if they went right, a Part of the Credit might be taken to themſelves, as the chief Adviſers, and warmeſt Promoters thereof. This hopeful Scheme was by Dint of Perſeverance carried into Execution, and the Patriots are in daily Expectation of the wonderful Fruits of it.

It is with the utmoſt Reluctance that I repeat what I have often obſerved before, That before the War broke out, theſe worthy Gentlemen, I mean the *Craftſmen*, to ſhew their ſincere Love to their Country, and to wipe off all Suſpicions of Private Pique or Prejudice, were pleaſed to promiſe, that whenever this grateful Step was taken, whenever the Sword was drawn, and the People regaled with the delightful Sound of bloody News, all Domeſtick Diſputes ſhould be at an End. Theſe Honourable Men for the Sake of this Publick Benefit were content to forego the Pleaſure of making fine Harangues, and writing merry Papers on the Diſtreſſes of their Country, and ſinging Pamphlets againſt ſuch as were entruſted with the Government of it. Nay, they were ſo over and above complaiſant, that they promiſed ſolemnly to join even with thoſe they had libell'd, and to confer with Perſons they had treated as Publick Enemies, in all Things neceſſary for the Service of the Publick. Theſe Aſſurances they gave us over and over, in Writing and by Word of Mouth, without Doors and within; the Conſequence of which was, (with Amazement I ſpeak it) that ſome People believed them; their Aſſeverations were ſo ſtrong, that well-meaning unwary Folks were prevailed on to think, that the *Ethiopian* might indeed change his Skin, and the Leopard his Spots. But Time has ſhewn us that theſe worthy Men meant nothing leſs than to keep their Words; and that they can be no leſs troubleſome in a Time of War, than they were reſtleſs and uneaſy in a Time of Peace.

The War was no ſooner declar'd, and the neceſſary Preparations made for carrying it on in earneſt, but theſe Gentlemen, to ſhew their ſuperabundant Wiſdom, bethought themſelves of an Expedient, which it muſt be owned the Miniſtry would never have hit upon——that is, *The Place-Bill*. Whether this was to ſhew their Love to Peace, their Loyalty, or their Regard to that Unanimity which they had ſo loudly boaſted of, let the Reader determine. All muſt grant that it was new, and that the *Marlborough* and *Godolphin* Miniſtry never heard of any thing like it. The ingenious *Author* of *Common Senſe*, who is *famous* for his *Acquaintance* with the *Politicks* of Rome, found ſeveral Precedents in the earlieſt Times of that Commonwealth, where the People, at the Motion of *Seditious Tribunes*, made Uſe of Foreign Wars in order to alter the Conſtitution at Home. This I take to be the very beſt Reaſon that was ever ſuggeſted for the timing of the *Place-Bill*. But it ſeems the *Engliſh Senate* was firmer than that of *Rome*, and reſolving to keep Confuſion at a Diſtance, hath determin'd to keep our Old Conſtitution, till we have made an End of this New War. Hence the new Alarms of the pretended Patriots, their abandoning themſelves to Rage, Paſſion, and Ill Language; and forgetting Decency in their Diſcourſe, as well as Duty in their Conduct. Hence the extravagant Things ſaid by the *Junior Sophs*, and the wild Aſſertions which are Weekly to be met with in their Party-Papers: Hence, in ſhort, that Fury which now diſtracts them, and that Spirit of Diſtruſt and Diſcord with which they would injure the Nation.

Before this Scheme was exploded, the zealous Advocates for it made free with the Laws, and with the Law-makers, with the Government of their Country, and with its Governors: They ſpared no Characters; they had no Reſpect to Perſons: Can we wonder, that ſuch a Behaviour as this provoked other People to open their Mouths? Or is it not the utmoſt Impudence to brand any Man for arguing againſt the *Place-Bill*, conſidering the Reaſons they were pleaſed to bring for it? Was it not natural, after hearing what they advanced, to take a View of the oppoſite Suppoſitions, in order to diſcover whether Truth lay on this Side or on that? For my own Part, I never did indeed enter into any Computations, becauſe I never believed that any Set of *Engliſhmen* could be capable of betraying the Liberties of their Country, for the Sake of temporary Rewards, which would be always uncertain, and would ceaſe of Courſe when their Country was effectually betray'd. But the Method the *Craftſman* now decries, hath been ſo often, and ſo ſcandalouſly practiſed by himſelf, that I really wonder he is not aſhamed to object to it. It is become in a manner the conſtant Buſineſs of his Papers to tell dark Stories, for the Sake of inſinuating injurious Reflections on thoſe whoſe Conduct he dares not openly arraign; to hint at Abuſes that never were practiſed, becauſe it is poſſible they may be practiſed; and to repreſent the Tricks uſed by ſome of his quondam Maſters when in Power, as the Artifices of the preſent Miniſtry.

The Paper before me however ſurpaſſes in many Reſpects thoſe I have hitherto ſeen. In the firſt Paragraph he throws it in a certain honourable Perſon's Face, that in the Caſe of the Exciſe Scheme, 'he was 'ſo near being run down, that he was under terrible 'Apprehenſions for the ſake of his dear Perſon.' At the Cloſe of the ſame Paragraph he ſays, that 'he is 'very ſure no Artifices will be left untry'd, both in a 'publick and private Manner, to ſave his valuable 'and ſub-anointed Head.' For my part, I am at a Loſs to ſay which is the moſt ſhocking, the Thing inſinuated, or the indecent Expreſſions uſed in the Suggeſtion; but this I know, that they both excel'd, if it be poſſible by the Verſifier in *Common Senſe*; whoſe Words and Thoughts are unworthy of appearing in any Paper but his own, and therefore I ſhall not tranſcribe them. Theſe People may paſs for Patriots, Barriſters at Law, or whatever elſe they think fit to call themſelves or their Correſpondents; I ſay, they may paſs for any of theſe with inconſiderate Readers; but ſure I am, that every Man of Humanity and common Underſtanding will rather take them to be Butchers, from the Bloodineſs of their Intentions, and the Brutality of their Expreſſions. Indeed they ſavour ſo ſtrongly of the Slaughter-houſe, that I fancy if the *&c.* at the End of the *Craftſman* were converted into Words at length, it ought to be read *Felton* or *Ravilliac*.

Theſe ſanguine Men may fancy what they pleaſe, but certain it *is*, that they will never perſuade the Bulk of the People of *England* to approve, or even to endure ſuch violent, ſuch felonious Papers. Such as have a Taſte for the Bear-garden may for aught I know have a Reliſh for *tearing in Pieces* or *cutting off*, even *anointed Heads*, but People of Manners and Good-ſenſe abhor the moſt diſtant Inuendos of this Sort, and care not much for the Company of a Man capable of acting the Bravo even upon Paper. Such Exceſſes as theſe, which certainly proceed from the Diſturbance of the Mind, weak and bad Men feel after great Diſappointments, ſerve only to diſcover what the Conſequences would have been if theſe Men had triumph'd inſtead of being defeated. Had any Writer in the *Gazetteer* inſinuated, that the vindictive Temper of theſe reſtleſs Perſons inclin'd them to ſuch mad and deſperate Thoughts, he would have been exclaim'd againſt as a Calumniator, an Incendiary or falſe Accuſer. But now when a Letter in the *Country Journal* ſets out with ſuch abuſive Language, what further Evidence can the World deſire? what Proof of the Iniquity or of the Deſperateneſs of this Faction is there yet wanting? unleſs we expect to ſee them act as well as write, and to verify their Bloodthirſtineſs in Deeds as well as Words, before we conceived their true Characters?

As to any Colour of Argument, it is not to be found in this Paper, the Writer intended to terrify, not to reaſon; he runs from one thing to another without Senſe, without Connection; he ſets up his own wild Suppoſitions, and then draws from them ridiculous Concluſions. What can be ſaid to a Man that imagines, or pretends to imagine, that there may be the ſame Difference between the Circumſtances of the Members, as between thoſe of a Gentleman and his menial Servants? Juſt as it was once ſuggeſted, that ſome future Miniſter might come with ſix of his Equals behind his Coach; which nothing but the Pride of him who ſuggeſted it, could have brought ſo much as into his Head. For my own part, I am apt to believe that moſt of the wicked Things theſe People rave about are the pure Chimeras of their own Brains, or at beſt Frauds they intend to practiſe when they have an Opportunity; Acts of Oppreſſion which they know themſelves to be capable of, if ever God, for the Puniſhment of our Sins, ſhould entruſt them with Power. Some ſuch Stories as they glance at I do remember talk'd of in the latter End of a late Reign; and if thoſe who had then the Management of Publick Affairs ſhould ever have the Management of them again, they might for aught I know fall to their old Practices. But to make the Crimes they committed thirty Years ago, in certain Stations, reflect on thoſe who are in the ſame Stations now, is I own a new Method of Calumniating, for which the Father of Lies may perhaps grant them a Patent in the other World; but I hope Mankind are not ſuch Fools as to give them any Credit in this.

I am the rather inclin'd to think I have gueſſed the true Source of their Inuendos, from the ſcandalous Particulars taken notice of by Mr. *D'Anvers* in his Journal of *February* the 16th, and which was ſo ſeverely treated in this Paper, I muſt own I believe that the Stories are rather Dreams than Falſhoods, and that the Faults are not ſo much in the Facts as in the Dates. In ſhort, I fancy *Caleb* had the *Quebeck* Expedition in his Head, in which God knows there were Frauds without Number and without Meaſure.

It is really a ſad thing to be obliged to keep bad Company. A Man who has converſed for twenty Years together with the Tools of a bad Miniſtry, comes naturally to think at laſt that there cannot be a good one. They impute to the Places what they have heard of the Men; and becauſe all things might not go right once upon a time at the Navy-office, they will have them go wrong always. But in time we ſhall have theſe Matters better explained; what I offer is not by way of Sneer but Apology, and if it ſhould be taken in another Senſe, it will only be a freſh Inſtance of ſome Peoples Malice.

R. FREEMAN.

Vienna, Feb. 20. N. S.

THE laſt Courier from Conſtantinople brought a fine Diamond-hilted Sword as a Preſent from the Grand Vizier to the Prince of Saxe Hilburghauſen. The Teſterdar or Great Treaſurer of the Ottoman Empire, who is expected here as Ambaſſador from the Grand Signior, will make a more ſplendid Appearance than any of his Predeceſſors. He is to be allow'd two Purſes a Day for his Equipage, and he's to be attended by ſeveral young Turkiſh Noblemen, who propoſe to make a very gay Figure, and have for that Purpoſe bought the fineſt Horſes in all Conſtantinople. As it is cuſtomary to make Preſents after the Ratifications of Treaties, the Emperor has ſent a Meſſenger to Conſtantinople, who is order'd to diſtribute 5 or 6000 Ducats to the Miniſters and Secretaries of the Chancery. Thoſe which are to be delivered to the Count D'Ulfeldt cannot be ready till

next Month. There will be amongst other things three noble Pendulum Clocks for the Grand Signior, and a Tobacco-box of the Porcellane Ware of Saxony. The Weather is severely cold in these Parts, and so much Snow has fallen that the Streets are in a manner impassable.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Lisbon, Jan. 30. N. S. On the 25th arriv'd the Charming Betty, Askew, from Maryland; Providence, Cassan, from Cork; Mary, Gaffney, from Waterford; Hannah, Tiffin, from Philadelphia; Amsterdam, Wilson, from New York: On the 28th, the Elizabeth, Hays, from Waterford; Mary, Wales, from Dartmouth; Prime-hope, Brown, from Youghall; Mary and Joseph, Richards; True Briton, Long, from Cork; Tagus, Showers, from New England; Catherine, Hill, from Waterford; Expedition Packet, Cles, from Falmouth: On the 30th the Holy Widow, Verdon, from Cork; Industry, Jennings, from Bristol. On the 23d sailed the Two Brothers, Ley, for Newfoundland, and the George, Pike, for Gibraltar; Santa Maria, da Silvia, for London: On the 24th the Newcastle Man of War, Capt. Tho. Fox, on a Cruize upon the Coast; the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovel, for Falmouth; the Drake, White, for Philadelphia; Ansley, Allen; Hooper, Hooper, for London; Agreement, Prance, for Biddeford; Race-horse, Goss, for Oporto.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, Feb. 25. Wind E. Since Yesterday Noon came to Spithead, the St. John, Gerrard Huck, from Toulon for Amsterdam. The Swift, Legard, from Mahon and Gibraltar for London. And the Eltham, M'namara, from Malaga for London.

Came into the Harbour, the Hopewell, Lovell, from Gibraltar for London; and the Tryton, Boyd, from Virginia for Ditto.

The same Ships of War remain at Spithead, as per my last.

Deal, Feb. 25. Wind E. came down and sailed through, the Weymouth, Baily, for Portsmouth. No Ship in the Downs.

Gravesend, Feb. 25. On the 24th past'd by the Betty, Martin, from Gallipoly; the Gibraltar, Bevan, from Oporto; the Elizabeth, Fowler, from North Carolina; the Sarah, Purchas, from Smyrna; the St. Peter, Mullenear, from Seville; the Shoreham, Falkingham, from Barbados; the Charming Molly, Powell, from Dunkirk; the Diligence, Jones, from Cork; the Betty, Barker, from Guiney; the St. Catherine, Weamys, from the Canaries; the Prince Frederick, Woolfe, from Gibraltar; the Elizabeth, Dickenson, from Guiney; the Tuscany, Tanner, from Smyrna; the Sally, Clay, from Philadelphia; the Catherine, Farmer, from New York; the Esperance, Bart, from Seville; the New-England Galley, Hall, from New-England; the Stubbington, Maupier, from Leghern; the Sophia, Coxon, from Maryland; the Warren, Huddy, from Zant; the Thomas and Ann, Hyde, from Oporto; the Sea-Nymph, Beckford, from New-England; and this Day the Alexander, Playters, from Jamaica.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Venice, the Friendship, Kitteridge, from London.

At Carolina, the Antigua Merchant, Bishop, from London and New-England.

At Ponto Vedra, the Mathens, Ratjens, from Amsterdam.

'In Lat. 49, Soundings of the Channel, the Wiltshire, Brown, from Leghorn for London, was left by the Packet-boat from Lisbon, lately arrived at Falmouth.'

LONDON.

Capt. Farmer of the Catherine lately arrived in the River from New York, which Place he left about the Middle of December last, says, that two Vessels which left Jamaica the Beginning of November were arrived at New York, who brought Advice, that the Diamond Man of War had taken two Prizes, one of them a Ship of 20 Guns, bound from Campechy to Cuba and St. Augustines with 200000 Pieces of Eight on board, registred; the other of 16 Guns who served for her Convoy. He says, they brought also Advice, that Admiral Vernon having completed his Number of Men, had done pressing, and that 18 or 20 Prizes of different Sorts were brought into Jamaica, some of them valuable.

The Booth, Douglas, from Gibraltar, that was ashore at Dover, is got off and taking in her Goods and Guns.

The Alexander, Russel, from Maryland, that was ashore at the Shott, is got off without Damage, and is arrived at Deptford.

Thirty-three Sail of the Bahia Fleet were arriv'd at Lisbon, and 7 were wanting, one, the St. Patrick, having lost all her Masts in a Storm, and being in a shatter'd Condition, the Captain and Crew quitted her, having first set her on fire to prevent her falling into the Hands of the Moors.

Cargo of the Portuguese Man of War from Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, arrived at Lisbon Feb. 6. N. S.

Rio.

67 Ounces of Gold Dust, } for the King.
78 Octavos of Diamonds, }
404,425 Mill. 187 Rees of coin'd Gold, for the Commerce.

Bahia.

4192 Octavos of Gold Dust. } for the King.
58374 Mill. 580 Rees of coin'd Gold, }
437111 Mill. 128 Rees ditto, for the Commerce.
111491 Octavos of Gold for ditto.
1040 Octavos of Topazes for ditto.
1235 1-half Octavos of wrought Gold.
30842 Mill. 412 Rees of registred Money.

They write from Lisbon of the same Date, that two small Spanish Barco-longo Privateers continued hovering on their Coast.

Yesterday Mr. Holt of Vine-street, Westminster, a great Dealer in Sand, drop'd down dead at the Horse-ferry.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has appointed Capt. Tuffnell to be Major of the Red Regiment of Westminster Militia, in the Room of Major Rusden deceased.

Also Mr. Francis Webb, to be Captain in the Room of Capt. Tuffnell.

This Day begins the Sessions at the Old Bailey. There were upwards of fourscore Persons last Week in Newgate charg'd with divers Offences: Among several remarkable ones is Elizabeth Abbot, committed on the Oaths of Frances May, Mary Lumley, and Henrietta Mills, for assaulting Living May in his own House (with several Persons not yet taken) putting him in Fear of his Life, taking from his Person the Shirt he had on, clapping him naked upon hot Iron Bars, and burning him in a dreadful Manner.

High Water this Day at London Bridge,	Morning	Evening
	11 15	11 46

Bank Stock 139 1-4th. India 154 1-half. South Sea 95. Old Annuity 109 3-8ths. New ditto 107 1-half. Three per Cent. 98 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 107 1-8th. Five per Cent. ditto 88 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 86. London Assurance 11. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 3 l. 13 s Premium. Bank Circulation 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 93 1-half. Million Bank 113 1-half. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

Whitehall, Feb. 21, 1739-40.

Whereas on the 8th Day of January last past, in the Night-time, the Barn of William Slade, of Blewberry, in the County of Berks, was maliciously set on Fire by some wicked Persons, as 'tis believ'd, of the said Parish, and the said Barn, with the Outhouses thereto adjoining, and also a considerable Quantity of Corn and Grain, together with the winnowing Tackle, Sacks, and Implements of Husbandry, were by the said Fire entirely consumed: His Majesty, for the better Discovery of the Persons concerned in so wicked an Act, is pleased to promise his most gracious Pardon to any one of them who shall impeach or discover his Accomplice or Accomplices therein.

HARRINGTON.

And as a farther Encouragement, the Minister, Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish of Blewberry, do hereby promise to give to such Discoverer a Reward of Ten Pounds.

Excise-Office, London, Feb. 22, 1739.
By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of Excise, &c.

ON Thursday the 28th of this instant February, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale (at their Court-Room in the Old Jewry) several Parcels of condemn'd Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Starch, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, &c.

Printed Allotments of the Particulars thereof will be delivered at the said Office on Tuesday Morning: And the Goods may be viewed there, and at the Warehouse near the Custom-House, on Tuesday and Wednesday preceding the Day of Sale, from Nine in the Morning to Twelve at Noon, and from Two to Five in the Afternoon; and on the Day of Sale, from Nine to Twelve in the Forenoon.

To be Sold, only for Ready-money,

AT White's TEA Warehouse, No. Z. 22 in the Steel-yard Thames-street, from 10 in the Morning till 5 in the Afternoon, all Sorts of the finest Teas, in any Quantity.

NB. The very finest Hyson at 16 s. per Pound.

To be Sold by Auction,

On Thursday and Friday the 28th and 29th Instant at the Great House in Fermyn street, St James's.

THE noble and valuable Collection of Pictures, Cartoons, Prints and Drawings late of Richard Norton, Esq; brought from his Mansion-house at Southwick near Portsmouth, consisting of the most Illustrious Italian and Flemish Schools, viz.

Titian,	Guido,	Parmegiano,
Coreggio,	Claud Lorainese,	Ann. Caracci,
Tintoretto,	Andrea del Sarto,	Salvator Rosa,
Phill. Lauro,	Orisonti,	Spagnioletto,
Reubens,	Van Dyke,	Vande Velde.

Likewise his Marble Statues, Busts, Fountain of Narcissus, Models, and Plaisters, by Framingo Bernini, and others.

The Pictures, &c. are to be viewed on Monday the 25th to the Time of Sale, which will begin at Eleven o'Clock precisely.

The Marble Groupes of Prometheus, and Antinous, being too large to move, during the Badness of the Streets, a proper Person will attend to shew them, at the Exchequer Coffee-house, in New Palace-yard, Westminster.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, the Days of Viewing, at the Place of Sale; at the Exchequer Coffee-house; and at Messr. Chillingworth and Burnet, Upholders in the Strand.

This Day is publish'd,

[Price One Shilling]

The SECOND EDITION of

A PROPOSAL for Humbling SPAIN.

Written in 1711. by a Person of Distinction. And now first printed from the Manuscript.

To which are added,

Some Considerations on the Means of Indemnifying Great Britain from the Expences of the Present War.

I have read, Sir, with much Pleasure (more than any Political Paper ever yet afforded me) the Pamphlet entituled, A Proposal for Humbling Spain; and I find it so reasonable, so practicable, and advantageous, that 'tis greatly to be hoped our six new Regiments of Marines are not only designed to put it in execution, by taking Buenos Ayres, the Place mentioned, but to possess themselves of, and fortify some proper Spot in the North Sea for our Ships to retreat to besides Jamaica.

Gentleman's Magazine *for* December 1739.

Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane.

This Day is Published,

[Price bound Two Shillings and Six pence]

Fitted as well for SCHOOLS *as* PRIVATE FAMILIES, *(And is a very Proper* NEW YEAR's *Gift to the* YOUTH *of* BOTH SEXES)

ÆSOP's FABLES.

With Instructive

MORALS and REFLECTIONS,

Abstracted from all PARTY CONSIDERATIONS

Adapted to All CAPACITIES;

And design'd

To promote RELIGION, MORALITY, AND UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE.

Containing Two hundred and Forty FABLES, with a Cut Engrav'd on Copper to each Fable.

And the LIFE of *ÆSOP* prefix'd.

Printed for *J. Osborn*, junior, at the Golden Ball in Pater Noster-Row.

PECTORAL LOZENGES of BLOIS.

Ora fovent Illo, et Senibus medicantur anhelis: Virg.

A Very Effectual Remedy against the usual Diseases of the LUNGS, as Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, &c. They prevent Consumptions, give great Relief in the Phthisick and Heart-burning, and contribute much to sweeten the Breath and cure the Chin-Cough in Children.

All Qualities allow'd to Pectorals in general, are found in these Lozenges; they are no ways palling to the Stomach, nor take away the Appetite, as do Lambatives, and such like Oily Mixtures.

You may take one of them at Pleasure, and let it melt away in your Mouth as it were a Sugar-Plumb.

They have been prepared in England above Fifty Years, and have given general Satisfaction.

If you keep them dry, they will retain their Virtue for Seven Years.

Made and Sold at the Pestle and Mortar in Bury-street, St. James's, by John Crawley, Apothecary (late Servant to the Inventor Mr. Angibaud, deceased); and Sold at several Coffee-houses, at Mr. Bradshaw's Stoughton and Duffy's Elixir Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; at Mr. Deard's Toy-shop in the Court of Requests; by Mr. Leake Bookseller at Bath; by Mr. Peter Brown of Bristol; by Mr. Abree Printer at Canterbury, and at Leeds in Yorkshire; and by Mr. Ironmonger, Cheesemonger at St. Albans: At One Shilling a Box.

All Orders from Town or Country shall be punctually observ'd, with Allowance to those that Sell them again.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-Noster-Row*